

The Daily Gazetteer.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 2. 1736.

N^o. 370.



If we examine narrowly into the Conduct of those who have set themselves up for Asserters of Liberty, and Reformers of the State, we shall generally find that Vanity, Ambition, Resentment, or Self-Interest, were the principal Motives which directed their Views, and exerted their Zeal; and that the Good of the People, the Love of the Publick, were only Masks that wore to cover their natural Deformity, and to conceal those Designs, which could not be made known without frustrating all their Measures, and rendering themselves the Objects of universal Hatred and Contempt.

For the first Step to Power, is Popularity; and in order to gain the Affection and Esteem of the People, it is absolutely necessary, to shew a warm lively Concern for their Interest, and to appear on all Occasions, to be wholly devoted to their Service; when once these Impressions are made on the Minds, it requires no extraordinary Talents, great Superiority of Genius, to mislead and deceive them; the grossest Fallacies, the most glaring Absurdities, even a Jest, or a Ballad, will be sufficient for that Purpose; they will believe their Oracle, he pronounces nothing but Inconsistencies and Contradictions; and the Incoherent Jargon of a Reverend, or the low Drollery of a —, will have much Weight with them, and gain as strong an ascendancy over them, as the most refin'd Wit, and most persuasive Eloquence.

But however, there is nothing in general more than that those, who by such Frauds and Artifices, have brought the People into their Measures; by that Means, have been enabled to make any Innovations in ancient Establishments, and to put themselves at the Head of a new one, have usually become greater Tyrants and Oppressors, than even upon whose Ruin they rose to Power; and even those, who these latter were as much Tyrants and Oppressors, as they were by their Enemies represented to be: And accordingly we find, that those Reformerers, and Pretenders to Virtue and Liberty Spirit, have been only the Creatures of a Moment; their Actions taken simply by themselves, have made them the Abhorrence and Detestation of the People, without the Assistance of any of those Interpretations or false Constructions, without those little ungenerous Arts, which they are so extremely liberal of, to blaken and asperse the Characters of others.

An eminent Historian observes, That the Disposition of Officers of Trust and Power, is the chief Motive which inflames the Zeal of great Men for the publick Good; that when those great Employments, to which they themselves alone are intitled, are given to others, they naturally discover the most extraordinary Love for their Office; but, says he, if their own private Interest is not served, it would be in vain expected of those illustrious Men, to expose their Lives and Fortunes, in Defence of Liberties of an injur'd People; this Observation, continues he, ought to offend no Nation in particular, because it agrees with all Times, and with all Places; this was the principal Grievance of the Barons (in the Reign of King John) and the real Foundation of their Complaints; If they urged some other Abuses, it was because themselves received no Advantage from those Abuses, because it was a Means, to gain the People over to their Interest.

John de Montfort, was a Patriot of this Stamp; he created Earl of Leicester by Henry the Third, and received many other singular Marks of Favour and Distinction from that Prince; but he was a Man who had no Sense of Gratitude, and whom no Obligations could bind; while he was a Favourite, and Minister was ever more Insolent, Arbitrary and oppressive; but when his haughty Deportment, and personal Indignity offered by him to the King himself, of so high a Nature, says Rapin, that it would not be possible if all the Historians did not unanimously attest it; he was thrown him out of all Power and Credit at once; no Patriot was ever a greater Assertor of the Liberties of his Country, or more zealous for Redressing the Abuses of the State; the chief of which,

had been introduced during his own Administration, and were entirely owing to his own ill Conduct and destructive Measures.

HOWEVER, since the King had dismissed him from his Councils, and he could no longer Tyrannize over the People as a Minister, he was resolved to do it as a Patriot; accordingly he entered into a Confederacy with some other Persons of Distinction, who were all equally disgusted with the Government, and for much the same Reasons with himself; they agreed to divest the King of his Power, and to reserve the sole Management of all Affairs, and particularly the Disposition of all the great Offices of State to themselves; a Scheme not very unlike what we have seen attempted in our own Time, and which, if it had succeeded, would, in all Probability, have been made the same Use of: For the Patriots of those Days, had no sooner invested themselves with the sovereign Authority, than they abused their Power, and not only distributed all the considerable Employments among their own Creatures and Dependents, but also held Parliaments, without the Consent of the King, whom they look'd upon as a Cypher, after they had dispossessed him of his Sovereignty.

THE Earl of Leicester was placed at the Head of this Confederacy, which consisted of Four and Twenty; some of the Articles which they drew up for Reforming the Government, discover very evidently their Designs; it was extremely plain from thence, that they meant nothing more by this Show of Zeal for the publick Good, but to canton out the Regal Authority among themselves, under Pretence of redressing the Grievances; they were for abolishing the Monarchy, and substituting an Aristocracy instead of it; a Form of Government, which is generally the first Consequence of Commotions and civil Confusions in a State, which was invented by the Leaders of Factions, to divide the Prey among themselves, and in which the Rulers are all Tyrants, and the People (as a Reward for their Services) all Slaves. Among these Articles, all of which were carried into Execution, were the three following one's, which put it beyond all doubt, that the Intention of these Four and Twenty Patriots, was to seize the Government into their own Hands, and to make themselves absolute Masters of their Country.

1. THAT the Chancellor, Treasurer, Justices, and other Officers and publick Ministers, should be chosen by the Four and Twenty.

2. THAT the Custody of the King's Castles, and of all the Strong-Holds, should be left to the Care of the Four and Twenty, who should intrust them with such as were well affected to the State.

3. THAT it should be Death, for any Person of what Degree or Order soever, to oppose directly or indirectly, what should be enacted by the Four and Twenty.

BUT as Confederacies formed on such Plans, as strike at the very Foundation of a Government, cannot be supported without the most perfect Unanimity; and as there can be no Unanimity, where there is the least Jealousy or Distrust, so the great Authority which the Earl of Leicester assumed, raising a secret Disguist, and occasioning frequent Discontents and Uneasinesses among the Rest, this formidable Conspiracy which threaten'd the Subversion of the Constitution, was at last defeated, by the insupportable Pride and Arrogance of the very Person that was the Author and Projector of it: His Associates soon perceived, that he had by Degrees usurped all the Authority, that ought to have been equally shared among the Four and Twenty; and that he was only making a Scaffold of them, to mount himself up to the supreme Power: The Earl of Gloucester, jealous of his Designs, and resenting his Behaviour, form'd a Party against him: What exasperated this Lord against Leicester the more, was the Disgrace of Robert de Ferrars Earl of Derby, who had been committed to the Tower by the Earl of Leicester, for daring to censure his Conduct. Gloucester was convinced by this extraordinary Measure, that Leicester was endeavouring to shake off his Colleagues, and to make himself absolute. He found that by acting in Conjunction with Leicester, he was promoting the ambitious Views of a Man who was ingrossing all the Power of the Kingdom to himself, and by that Means furnishing him with Arms, which might be turned to the Destruction of those, who had contributed to his Greatness.

THE Earl of Gloucester was therefore determin'd to break all Measures with Leicester, and to declare openly against him. Accordingly he fortified his Castles, and prepared for War. Leicester having both the King and Prince Edward his Son in his Custody, the first Step that Gloucester took, was to project the Escape of the Prince, which having, by a well-concerted Stratagem effected, he put him at the Head of the Troops which he had raised, and then gave Battle to Leicester; after a Fight which lasted some Hours, he gain'd a compleat Victory; the Earl of Leicester's Body being found among them.

IN this manner ended a Conspiracy for subverting the Constitution, under the specious Pretence of the Publick Good; the state Artifice, which the Heads of Factions always make use of, to inveigle the People into their Measures, and to make them the Instruments of their own Destruction; but as it is the nature of Ambition to be always violent and impatient, so it is the common Fate of those whose Actions are governed by that Motive only, to be generally too precipitate in their Measures, and to throw off the Mask before the Time. This was manifestly the Error of the Earl of Leicester; his inordinate Love of Power, discovered itself too soon; the Authority that he assumed over his Companions, raised a Jealousy and Distrust among them, which defeated all his Designs, and ended in his Ruin. For those who are engaged in Confederacies of this Kind, will sooner concur to restore the old Establishment, than suffer themselves to be shut out of their Share of Power in the new One, which they had projected, by the Preheminence of one above the Rest; for where all look upon themselves to be Equals, none will bear a Superior.

RAPIN, who speaks more favourably of the Earl of Leicester, than any other Historian, owns, that it cannot be denied, that he abused the Power which he had acquired, and the Trust which his Friends and Colleagues had placed in him; that he discover'd by his Conduct, that he was not so great an Enemy to arbitrary Power, as he pretended when he formed this Confederacy; and that, if in taking up Arms against the King his Sovereign and Benefactor, he was sway'd wholly by Ambition (which I think there can be no Reason to doubt, even according to this Historian's own Account) his Ingratitude against a Prince, who had loaded him with Bounties and Favours, can never be enough detested.

L O N D O N.

We hear that a second Application to the Crown is arrived from Edinburgh, sign'd by several Persons of Distinction in favour of John Porteous, who is under Sentence to be hang'd next Wednesday for Murder.

The following Prisoners were to be tried these three Days past at Gloucester Assizes, viz. John Fords, Thomas James, Robert Newman, William Fords, Jun. Nicholas Powell, Judith Verender, and Mary Clarke, for divers Burglaries and Felonies. John Owens, for stealing a brown Mare. Daniel Delfera, alias Davoren, for committing a Rape on the Body of Lydia Down. John Williams, for assaulting Benjamin Pope, and Robert Dowers, and rescuing Nathan Pick out of their Custody. Robert Dowers, Benjamin Pope, Anthony Farrier, George Dower, and Michael Castle, for the Murder of Sarah Williams. Daniel Crisp, for uttering False Money: And Nathaniel Cook, for having in his Custody stolen Goods.

Yesterday the Right Honourable the Lord Chief Justice Hardwicke, set out from his House in Lincoln's-Inn Fields, for his Seat at Carshalton in Surry, for the Vacation.

On Monday last a Dispensation passed the Seals, to enable the Rev. William Bowan Clerk, M. A. Chaplain to the Right Honourable the Earl of Hoptoun, to hold the Vicarage of Albury, in the County and Diocese of York, together with the Vicarage of Dewsbury, in the County and Diocese aforesaid.

Yesterday the Wife of Henry Popple, Esq; chief Clerk in her Majesty's Treasury, was safely deliver'd of a Daughter at the Queen's Treasury in Scotland Yard.

This



This being the Anniversary of the Fire of London, which happened in the Year 1666 the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, &c. will go with the usual Formality to St. Paul's, to hear a Sermon suitable to that Occasion.

Yesterday the Right Honourable the Earl of Westmoreland, set out of Town for his Seat in Kent. As did also the Lord Fane, from his House in St. James's Place, for his Seat at Ballington, in the County of Berks.

Saturday Bank Stock was 151 India 178 1-half. South Sea 99 1-half. Old Annuity 113 3-4ths to 7-8ths. New ditto 111 7-8ths to 1-4th. Three per Cent. 105 1-8th. Emperor's Loan 116 1-8th. Royal-Assurance 110. London-Assurance 15. African 16. India Bonds 71. 4s. Prem. Three per Cent. ditto 51. 18s. Prem. South Sea Bonds 51. 19s. Prem. New Bank Circulation 71. 15s. Prem. Salt Tallies 3 3-4ths to 6 Prem. English Copper 21. 8s. Welsh ditto no Price. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 6 1-half per Cent. Prem. Three per Cent. ditto 2 per Cent. Prem. Million Bank 116 1-half.

Admiralty Office, August 31, 1736.

THE Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty having received Advice, that on the 12th of May last, a Hoy, laden with 17 Tons of Portland Stone, and passing from Portland to Weymouth, was, by foul Weather, sunk on the North Part of Portland Road, in about 7 or 8 Fathom Water; and that at low Tides, her Mast appears about 3 Feet above Water: Their Lordships have caused his public Notice to be given thereof, to prevent, as far as may be, any Accident to Ships of Burthen coming to an Anchor in that Road.

J. BURCHETT.

THE Managers and Directors of the Lottery appointed by an Act passed in the last Session of Parliament for building a Bridge cross the River Thames, from the New Palace Yard in the City of Westminster, to the opposite Shore in the County of Surry, having appointed the Payments to be made into the Bank of England by the Contributors to the said Lottery, and given Notice thereof in the London Gazette, pursuant to the Directions of the said Act: And it having since been represented to the said Managers and Directors, that it will be more convenient to have the Times of Payment enlarged, the said Managers and Directors do therefore give Notice, that they have enlarged the Times of Payment in Manner following; that is to say, twenty Shillings on each Ticket to be paid at the Time of Subscribing, for which Purpose, Books are now open at the Bank, and will be continued so to the 15th Day of October next; forty Shillings more to be paid on each Ticket on or before the 30th Day of November following, and the remaining forty Shillings on or before the 29th Day of January next.

This Day (September 2) is Published,

THE POLITICAL STATE of Great Britain for the Month of AUGUST, 1736.

Containing in particular,

1. An Account of the late Insult in Westminster-Hall.
 2. A Question determined relating to the Right of Voting at Elections in the City.
 3. South-Sea Trade considered.
 4. Debates in the General Court.
 5. The Number of Smugglers pardoned by the late Act, with Remarks.
 6. An Account of the late Mob.
 7. Duty on Rum considered.
 8. Great Success of the Whale-Fishing.
 9. Trial of Mr. Porteous.
 10. Dangerous Condition of the Gentlemen of our Army.
 11. Journal of the last Session of Parliament in Ireland.
 12. Bad News from the French Settlements on the Mississippi.
 13. Journal of the Proceedings and Debates of last Session of Parliament continued. Containing, 1. Motion for referring the Navy Estimate to a Select Committee, with the Debate thereon. 2. Resolutions with respect to the Army. 3. Motion to Address for a Reduction. 4. Report of Greenwich Hospital Commissioners. 5. Accounts of the Sinking Funds.
 14. Marriages, &c.
 15. Bill of Mortality.
 - N. B. The Proceedings and Debates of last Session were begun in the Political State for the Month of June last, and shall be continued Monthly till concluded.
- Printed for T. Cooper, at the Globe in Pater-noster-Row. Price 1 s. 6 d. Where may be had the former Numbers.

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[Price Two Shillings unbound.]
THE SCHEME and CONDUCT of PROVIDENCE, from the Creation to the Coming of Messiah: Or, An Enquiry into the Reasons of the Divine Dispensations in that Period.

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Of whom may be had,

I. A Collection of VOYAGES and TRAVELS, in Six Vols. Folio, with a great Number of Copper-Plates, curiously engraved.

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The Fame and Reputation of its Author, with the Multitude of its Editions, may recommend the Purchasing this Book to them that otherwise know it not; but the good Spirit it is written withal, has made it dear and valuable to them that do; and the good Grace of God, I hope, will make it serviceable to all that meet with it.

W. FLEETWOOD.

V. The WORKS of WILLIAM SHERLOCK, D. D. late Dean of St. Paul's, and Master of the Temple, viz.

1. A practical Discourse concerning Death.
2. A practical Discourse concerning the future Judgment.
3. A Discourse concerning the Divine Providence.
4. A Discourse of the Immortality of the Soul, and a Future State.
5. Sermons upon several Occasions. 2 Vols.
6. A Preservative against Popery.

VI. Dr. NICHOLES's Conference with a Thief, containing an Answer to all the most usual Objections of the Infidels against the Christian Religion. The Third Edition, with the Addition of Two Conferences; the one with a Machiavelian; the other with an Atheist.

VII. Dr. RYMER's General Representation of Revealed Religion. In which the chief Prejudices that have been entertained against it, are examined.

VIII. SECRETA MONITA SOCIETATIS JESU: The Secret Instructions of the Jesuits. In Latin and English. *Unus deus de la Force, il faut employer la Ruse.* Motto to LAVEY's Scheme.

Advertisement concerning this Book.

This Masterpiece of religious Policy was published, many Years since, in Latin, French, and Dutch: Mr. John Schipper, a Bookseller at Amsterdam, bought one of them at Antwerp, among other Books, and afterwards reprinted it. The Jesuits, being informed that he had purchased this Book, demanded it back from him; but he had then sent it to Holland. One of the Society, who lived at Amsterdam, hearing it said, soon after, to a Catholic Bookfeller, by Name Van Eyke, that Schipper was printing a Book which concerned the Jesuits; replied, that if it was only *The Rules of the Society*, he should not be under any Concern; but desired he would inform himself what it was. Being told by the Bookfeller, that it was *The Secret Instructions of the Society*, the good Father, struggling up his Shoulders, and knitting his Brow, said, that he saw no other Remedy but denying that this Piece came from the Society. The Reverend Fathers however thought it more advisable to purchase the whole Edition, which they soon after did, some few Copies excepted; from one of these it was afterwards reprinted, with this Account prefixed; which is there said to be taken from two Roman Catholics, Men of Credit.

II. A REPORT from the COMMITTEE appointed to inspect the Papers seized in the Houses or Lodgings of Mac Carthy, alias Rabah, a reputed Titular Popish Bishop; and Joseph Nayle, a reputed Popish Solicitor, both of the City of Cork. Together with an Appendix, containing all the ORIGINAL PAPERS referred to in this Report. Published by Order of the House of Commons of Ireland. Pr. 6 d.

III. The Speculatist. A Collection of LETTERS and Essays, Moral and Political, Serious and Humorous, upon various Subjects. pr. 1 s. 6 d.

Where also may be had,

I. Dialogues concerning ELOQUENCE in general, and particularly that Kind which is fit for the Pulpit. By the late Archbishop of Cambray. With his Letter to the French Academy, on Rhetoric, Poetry, History, and a Comparison between the Antients and Moderns. Translated from the French, and illustrated with Notes and Quotations. By W. STEVENSON, D. D. Prebendary of Sarum.

II. The Life of SETHOS. Written by the Abbot Terrason, one of the Members of the French Academy, as also of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris. Translated from the French by Mr. Lediard. 2 Vols. 8vo. pr. 10 s.

By Order of the Lord Keeper of the Seal, I have read a Manuscript, intitled, *The Life of SETHOS: This Work, which containeth excellent Lessons of the most refined Morality, and is full of solid and the most extensive Learning, cannot fail of being equally instructive and entertaining.* Paris, Jan. 29, 1731.

III. CATO's LETTERS: Or, Essays on Liberty, Civil and Religious, and other important Subjects. With an Appendix, containing additional Letters by CATO.

N. B. In this 3d Edition the Contents of the several Papers, together with the Time when they were first published, as also the initial Letters of the Gentlemen Names who wrote them, are added to each Paper.

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A TRAGEDY.

As it is Acted

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